The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,849.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" " including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" " including postage..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertion ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
14th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th January 1871.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer IRIS, 1,300 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 20th January. Rate of Fare for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Austrian Lloyd's Agents,
Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 24th December 1870.

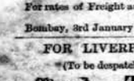
FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 28th instant.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchings, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To sail about 20th instant.)



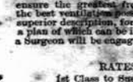
THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For rates of Freight and, Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about 13th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 400 nominal Horse Power, 1,000 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
" Liverpool..... £50
2nd Class Ditto £30

Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the new Iron Screw Steamer INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	25		8
Port Said	38	28		9
Alexandria	39	29		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	33		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above Ports and Messina and Naples, and resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once at their respective Godowns.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGEMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cosyan, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 1st Class. 2nd Class.

To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100 | To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE..... Rs. 158 Rs. 108 | " MUNICH..Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 " Under Vests.
1 " Linen Collars.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.
1 " Coloured Handkerchiefs.
1 " White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
3 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Boots.
1 Pair of Bluchers.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—CIRCULAR.—A MEETING of the STEWARDS of the CLUB will be HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on THURSDAY next the 19th instant, at 3-30 P.M.

Business—Regatta, Election of Members, &c., &c.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
H. MANISTY, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—This COMPANY undertakes to RECEIVE and LAND CARGOES at any of the Government Bunders; to BOND if required to do so; or to DELIVER GOODS to CONSIGNEES, on orders from Agents or others, authorized to grant the same.

Goods will remain in the Company's charge until claimed by the Owners, or if required be handed over to the Custom House. When left with the Company beyond the time allowed by the Government Rules, Fees will be charged to the Owners.

It is intended to give preference, in the dry season, to ordinary cargo boats, as being better adapted than barges for the work of this port; their draught admitting of their coming alongside piers, when larger boats cannot do so.

As a general rate is not suited to all descriptions of goods, the Company is prepared to enter into arrangements for particular cargoes; and will undertake to discharge vessels within specified periods.

The facilities offered by direct steam communication, via the Suez Canal, between England and Bombay, and by rail from the latter place to Calcutta, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, will be availed of to clear and forward goods to any station in the Mofussil, or vice versa, to any port in the world. Mr. Purvis will attend to this portion of the business.

The Company guarantee that their operations shall be noted for quick despatch and moderate charges.

Orders to be addressed to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
For Messrs Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January 1871.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties:—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapore, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 51, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Rauseyery Mordhur, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and three-quarters of an acre, or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Kegguum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven gountas and three-quarters of a goontha, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Kegguum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, Elphinstone Circle, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

TO LET, from the 1st February next, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 28, situated at Cumballa Hill, known as the SION CASTLE, together with Outhouses and Stables, and was formerly occupied by A. T. Crawford, Esq.; and lately by W. Nicol, Esq. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA, Nos. 56-57, Khetwady Main Road.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING TILES, assorted sizes,—the latter in both Black and White Colours.

5, Church Lane. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."
Quarts ..... at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints ..... " 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux ..... " 18 do.
Cognac ..... " 16 do.

Also,
Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases ..... " 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.
In 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.
Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal ..... " 12 do.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

FOR

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE,
The admirably finished machine-made
TURKEY MILL PAPERS
Surpass all others in beauty and freedom of surface to a light pen.

LADIES'

PAPERS, with fine new square, or oblong, 5 quire packet.			ENVELOPES, box of 100.	
Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 8	1 12	ALBERT (6¼ by 4 inches); a useful general paper...	sq. 1 6 ; ob. 1 2	1 8 ; 1 4
1 6	1 8	QUEEN'S (5¼ by 3¼ in.); Special Ladies' "Invitation" or "Acceptance"	sq. 1 4 ; ob. 1 0	1 6 ; 1 2
1 6	1 8	PRINCESS' (5 by 3¼ in.); the last new square paper	1 4	1 6

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

The Company's supplies of these goods are from the best manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. The choicest novelties of designs, and variety of selection the stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency. Supplies are just to hand of

Beer Mugs and Goblets, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Biscuit Canisters, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.
Butter Dishes, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 45.
Cake or Bread Baskets, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 63.
Candlesticks, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 65.
Claret Jugs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
Cruet Frames, B. & D., from Rs. 9 to Rs. 70.
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.
Egg Frames and Stands, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
Epergnes & Centre Pieces, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
Fish Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
Marmalade or Jam Jars, from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.
Mufpineers, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
Napkin Rings, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Pickle Frames, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
Salvers and Waiters, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
Soda Cellars & Spoons, from a pair for 9 to 8 as Rs. 75.
Sardine Boxes and Tongs, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
Spoon Baskets, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
Tea and Coffee Services, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 350.
Toast Racks, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.
Suites of Fish and Soup Spoons, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to consider the following subjects:—

I.—The Insolvency Bill.

II.—The wording of Steamer Bills of Lading in reference to the Clause "Freight payable, ship lost or not."

The Minutes and other Papers referring to the Insolvency Bill may be inspected by Members at the Chamber Office.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 18th January 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 187¹, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 24th instant

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th to TUESDAY the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January 1871.

PASSENGERS per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer IRIS are requested to be on board by nine o'clock TO-MORROW MORNING.

19th January 1871. A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE STOVED CHESHIRE SALT, just landed. For particulars apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th January 1871.

FOR SALE, from Messrs. HIRSCH and Co. of Mayence, the same being not required for the Mess to which it was shipped.

35 doz. quarts "Niersteiner" at Rs. 18.
90 doz. pints " Do. " 10.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' } Do. Do. }	lb. tin or box 1 0	1 2
	Do. Do. ½ Do. 1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' } LATAKIA, WILL'S' }	lb. tin or box.. 1 0	1 2
	Do. ... 1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' } REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	Do. ... 1 0	1 2
	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.....	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

In the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XVII. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS, lately carrying on business on their own name, and also in partnership with Luckmidass Hunsraj, Pudomsey Veerjee, Ramjee Jetta, Nagindass Jamnadass, Lucksidass Girdhurdass and Veljee Narotee; and Company, under the name, style, and firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY, and lately trading as Merchants.

Upon hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Attornies for the abovenamed Insolvent, and on reading the affidavit of PATRICK DEWAR and NARRAYEN CRUSNA LAUD, sworn and affirmed on the 11th and 9th days of January, instant, "The Bombay Gazette," "The Times of India," "The Bombay Jame Jamshed," "The Bombay Summachar," and the "Government Gazette," all respectively containing Notice of the Final Account of the Liquidation, with the vouchers, having been filed on the 24th day of April 1868, I do order that the said Jamnadass Khooshaldass be entitled to his order of discharge under the provisions of the said Act, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 16th day of February next, and I do further order that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the "The Bombay Gazette," "The Bombay Gazette," "The Times of India," "The Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jami-Jamshed."—Dated this 16th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attornies for Jamnadass Khooshaldass.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the LOCAL and MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS of Bombay that their Establishment will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, when they will be prepared to show a choice and well assorted STOCK, the whole of which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order, and shipped per Overland route.

A full DETAILED LIST will shortly appear, combining a most liberal system for CASH and CREDIT PAYMENTS.

Catalogues on Application.

16th January 1871.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0
BADHAM'S "	Silk and Wool.....	9 8
BADHAM'S "	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S "	French Colored Shirts ..	65 0 per doz
BADHAM'S "	White Shirts.....	60 0 "
BADHAM'S "	Overland Suits	35 0 "
BADHAM'S "	Travelling Suits	35 0 "
BADHAM'S "	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0 "
BADHAM'S "	All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18 0 "
BADHAM'S "	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0 "
BADHAM'S "	Serge Suits	40 0 "

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Parasols and Pigeon, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatans, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Fanier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Skirts
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Jackets in Shetland Wool
Real Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Pinnettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Linings and Pelisses
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use on Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of BULL & Co. has CEASED from the 31st day of December last.—Dated this 17th day of January 1871.

JEEVANJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDER.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 16. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870 have THIS DAY been posted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
as consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January 1871 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Acco nts of the preceding Quarter and that they are on the table.

2. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1871.

3. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1871.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the Bench to nominate a Select Committee of Hindoo Justices to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench shall be expended.

5. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Meeting a Communication from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., and another from Messrs. Lawren e and Co. on the subject of laying Street Railways in Bombay.

7. Proceedings of Finance Committee to date.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Ha l, 16th January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Insolvency Petition of the GEORGE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Counsel for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and for such parties interested in the liquidation of the above Company as attend at my Chambers, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made thereon as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871. L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery.

2. That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect.

3. That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of shares.	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	125
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,000
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
70,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
27,000	125	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1885
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	975
4,000	4,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	19.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	13.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
300	1,000	1,000	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	735
850	3,500	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	4,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	550
600	1,850	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,500
300	2,000	1,500	....	Framji Cowasji Press	980
300	9,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	900	2,000	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,000	400	25	25 p.c.	Mofat Press & G. Co.	275
125	3,500	all	50	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	1,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000
150	3,000	all	150 p.c.	Temperelly Press Co.	1,025
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*For share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	80	Albert Mills Co.	1,330
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,375
150	3,500	all		Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25 p.c.	Bombay United	1,040
1870	150	150	...	Branch Mills	150
200	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,275
750	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,250
2,250	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,120
750	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
230	1,500	1,300	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
600	1,000	300	21 p.c.	Marmagoa Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Thacker & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
...	500	7th	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
...	15	12th	...	Do. China	1
...	250	2	Mar. '68.	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
...	200	13	Feb. '67.	Indian Peninsula	1
...	200	28	May '67.	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	92
...	1,500	2,15	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	date
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	228

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Thomson, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

Beville, Captain, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Dhoolia

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

McKinnon, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Kohat.

Langmore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Bhaugulpore, 25th December 1870.

DRESS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following is to be considered the head dress of commissioned officers serving in the Barrack Department as Barrack-masters:—

Helmet.—Plain white, same shape as the Hawkes' patent cork helmet, with black leather chin strap, turban white.

Forage Cap.—For officers belonging to the Staff Corps, as laid down in G. O. 219 of 1869; for others the same as for Infantry with a plain black mohair band.

EMERGENT MEDICAL REQUISITIONS.

An instance having occurred of unauthorized extra hospital furniture for the preservation of hospital clothing having been made upon the requisition of a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Government of India is pleased to rule that the power granted to Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals (both British and Indian Medical Service,) to make emergent requisitions, is limited strictly to requisitions on medical and sanitary grounds.

Head Quarters, Camp, 6th January 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain M. M. FitzGerald to be Major, from the 9th December 1870.

Lieutenant J. F. Meiklejohn to be Captain, from the 10th December 1870.

Royal Engineers.—Captain H. L. Prendergast to be Major, from the 9th December 1870.

[illegible] Foot.—Captain J. Lawson to be Major, from the 11th December 1870.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. L. R. Richardson, 3rd Sikh Cavalry, attached to the 6th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Interpreter and Squadron Subaltern, vice Dickson, who has obtained furlough to England. Dated 28th December 1870.

[illegible] Native Infantry.—Captain R. E. S. Smith, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion. Dated 15th December 1870.

[illegible] Native Infantry.—Captain C. H. Forster, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion. Dated 17th December 1870.

Official information has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments as follows:—

1st Foot.—Major F. P. Muller, 2nd Battalion.

3rd Foot.—Ensign R. Palmer, 1st Battalion.

11th Foot.—Ensign H. E. Penton, 1st Battalion.

12th Foot.—Ensign G. S. Baugh, 2nd Battalion

Captain C. M. Bushby, Staff Corps, lately returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 17th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain D. J. Stewart, General List, Infantry, lately returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 2nd Goorkha Regiment, for duty.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st January 1871, with permission to study therein till 1st November 1872:—

Lieutenant C. Dyce, temporary Assistant Engineer, Irr. Branch, Bundlecund, Royal Artillery.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 19th November last, directing Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Grey, Royal Artillery, to receive over charge of the office of Station and Adjutant General of the Division, from Captain G. Mariner, Brigade Major at Allahabad, as a temporary measure.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 27th July last, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skarden, 27th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem, vice Surgeon-Major J. D. Crawford, M.D., proceeding on sick leave.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 4th December last, directing Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 4th Hussars, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of first class Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, on special duty at Umballa.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd November last, appointing the undermentioned officers as committee of paymastership, consequent on the departure, on sick leave to England, of Captain C. Hereford, officiating Paymaster:—

Major R. D. Barrett, president.

Captain S. W. Bent, members.

Captain W. S. Hunt, members.

The last mentioned officer to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, with effect from the 7th October last.

90th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th October last, appointing Lieutenant T. J. M. Dunlop, temporarily, to act as Interpreter, vice Captain N. X. Gwynne, there being no qualified officer available.

109th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd November last, making the following appointments in the Detachment proceeding to Delhi, with effect from the 22nd idem.

Lieutenant W. H. Webb to be acting Adjutant.

Lieutenant J. H. Campbell to be acting Paymaster and Quarter master.

24th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 5th August last, appointing Captain J. M. Trotter, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 30th December 1869, no qualified officer being available.

(This cancels the addendum published at foot of page 147, G. O. C. C. 13th September 1870.)

21st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd November last, appointing Captain H. Coolest, Wing Officer, rejoined from leave, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Major W. Cattell, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-General G. Campbell, C. B., to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Bombay.

39th Foot.—Major R. B. Baker, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry.—Captain H. O. Canterlage, officiating Wing Officer 24th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of his preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Captain J. N. Steel, Quartermaster, 25th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain H. W. Webster, officiating Wing Officer 30th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted to Captain Webster, in G. O., 26th March 1870.)

Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Captain W. G. Keppel, doing duty with the 4th Goorkha Regiment, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Madras Staff Corps.—Captain E. G. V. Holloway, attached to the 6th Madras Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 18th December 1870 to the 17th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon J. Knox, 25th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 4th December 1870 to the 14th January 1871, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon H. Farrell, to Bombay and the Neilgherries, from the 6th July 1870 to the 6th January 1871, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Camp, 9th January 1871.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 15th December, appointing Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 4th Hussars, in addition to his other duties, vice Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th Hussars, proceeded on leave.

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 12th December, appointing Assistant Surgeon E. G. Markey, 2nd Battalion 25th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, vice Assistant Surgeon H. C. Guinness, Royal Artillery, resigned on the departure of the D Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery from the station.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th December, appointing Lieutenant R. S. I. O'Brien to officiate as Quartermaster, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Quartermaster W. Mullins.

106th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 8th December, appointing Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 24th November last, vice Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th December, making the following temporary appointments, vice Colonel W. H. Ryves, Staff Corps, proceeding to Agra to take up his brigade command:—

Captain H. Chapman, 3rd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Head Quarters, Camp, 10th January 1871.

The undermentioned officer is qualified to instruct in Army Signalling, and to carry out any duties connected with Field Electric Telegraph:—

Captain H. Collet, 21st N. I., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instruction in military telegraphy:—

Captain G. F. M. Phillips, Staff Corps.

Lieut. D. Darroch, (32nd N. I.) Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th September 1870:—

Asst. Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., 24th Native Infantry.

Barrack Sergeant J. Inglis.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 17th November last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon F. H. Waylen, attached to the 105th Foot, at Meerut, to proceed to Landour, to take charge of convalescents and recovered men proceeding to the plains on the 23rd idem.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 13th December, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. W. Heather, in medical charge of the working party 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, at Raneekhet, to proceed on duty with the invalids from Nynee Tal.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 19th October last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel J. Eliot, Royal Artillery, vice Major General P. Hill, C.B., proceeded on inspection duty.

Dated the 23rd idem, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel J. Eliot, Royal Artillery, vice Major General P. Hill, C.B., proceeded on inspection duty.

Fyzabad Brigade Order, dated the 6th December, appointing Surgeon A. F. Richmond, 38th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M.B., transferred to another station.

104th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st December, appointing Ensign H. C. Hulkett Interpreter to the regiment, vice Major C. H. E. Greene, relieved.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st October last, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Captain T. Dayrell, 2nd Squadron Officer, and Captain A. P. Palmer, 3rd Squadron Officer, detailed for special duty, with effect from the 1st November 1870.

Captain D. T. H. Sampson, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant J. L. N. Willis, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th December, appointing Lieutenant S. D. Turnbull, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain C. O. W. Apperley, resigned.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JANUARY.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. "	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. "	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre.....	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China "	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2550 30 per chest	
Calcutta	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Dalma	Leask	Bushire, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Taylee (s)	Morrison	Cutch.

The steamer Orissa, Tomlin, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Colin [illegible]wood, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
14 Moulmein (s) ..... Ewart ..... Akyab, Jan. 11.
15 Penang (s) ..... Smart ..... Singapore, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
14 Abyssinia (s) ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Collingwood (s), 2 cases toys, John Mohmed Lutib.

FROM LONDON.

Art Union, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Michael Scott, 10 cases burgundy, Payne & Co.
Cingala, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.; 6 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Alkamis (s), 17 cases sherry, and 2 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Sir John Lawrence, 54 cases cognac, and 60 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Canning, 25 cases champagne, sherry, claret, &c., Pochajee Framjee & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 30 cases old tom, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey.
Daphne, 18 casks beer, W. Watson & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 10 cases ginger wine, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oriente (s), 22 bales hemp rope, Gaddum & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Behar (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sumatra (s), 49 bales cotton, Soondersee Mooljee; 65 bales cotton, Harrocdass Gangjee.
Milbanke (s), 33 bales cotton, Nursee Gordhun; 55 bales cotton, Mathoradass Lowjee; 27 bales cotton, Hiraram Ramgopall; 35 bales wool, Motecram Damoder; 85 bales cotton, Jayram Dyal; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Fazel & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber; 29 bales wool, Bhanjee Vussa.
Collingwood (s), 100 bales wool, Rattonchund Vunmaly; 75 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 39 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 16 bales cotton, Ryee Amerchund; 65 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 124 bales cotton, Buttonsee Mooljee.
Blythewood (s), 63 boxes silver ingots, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 60 chests tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 8 chests cardamums, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 93 boxes silver ingots, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; 20 packages silk, Mahomed Currim Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Iris (s) 6 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 3½ bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 19 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 15 chests Malwa opium, Edaljee Framjee; 10 chests Malwa opium, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.; 9 chests Malwa opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 83 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 8 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Gunshamdass; 10 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Sittaram; 23 chests Malwa opium, Bomanjee Brothers & Co.; 6 chests Malwa opium, Hirmuthram Hurdewdass; 13 chests Malwa opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 22 chests Malwa opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 42 cases bed linen, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 1 bundle E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee; 257 pieces E. teeth, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 6 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 8 chests Malwa opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 13 chests Malwa opium, Goolsbroye Koomjiel; 9 chests Malwa opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 chests Malwa opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan & Co.; 41 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 70 chests Malwa opium Chenoram Jansroy; 8 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habbib.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 25 chests Malwa opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.; 41 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Abraham; 10 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Gunshamdass; 9 chests Malwa opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 22 chests Malwa opium, Goolaj Seonghance; 9 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 26 chests Malwa opium, J. Ramjeedass; 5 chests Malwa opium, N. Gunoadas; 61 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon.

NOTICE.—MRS. MACARTNEY FILGATE will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
Government House, Parell, 18th January 1871.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE the GOVERNOR will HOLD a LEVEE at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the Town Hall.

GENTLEMEN purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be delivered to the attendant at the door, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

FULL DRESS.

R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain,
Officiating Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 18th January 1871.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—January 15th, at No. 6, Mission Row, Calcutta, Mrs. James Young, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CREAGH—January 13th, at 17, Camac Street, Calcutta, Pierce Creagh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Bryan's Castle, County Clare.

PERRY—January 12th, at the residence of Mr. C. Scott, No. 4, Howe's Lane, Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Perry, Chief Engineer of the steamer Oude, aged 30 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

McCREERY—LENNOX—January 10th, at Delhi, by the Rev. Geo. G. Gillan, M.A., Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, James McCreery, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, R. A., to Matilda O. L., daughter of C. W. Lennox, Esq., E. A. C.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871.

GENERAL BOURBAKI'S campaign continues to preserve its exciting character. The French report states that he had advanced successfully up the Doubs valley as far as Arcey and Ste. Marie. The first stands on the junction of the great road from Besangon to Belfort with a cross departmental road to Montbeliard; the second on the cross road nearer to Montbeliard. Fighting at those points implies a movement of von Werder through Villersexel on to the ground in front of Bourbaki's line of march, and between him and Belfort. If there had been subsequent fighting nearer Hericourt (Croix we cannot find), then von Werder must have fallen back or been driven back to that town, where he would still cover the siege of Belfort. The reinforcements moving from La Marche in the Vosges, could reach him by Vesoul and Lure. In case of defeat Bourbaki could retire on Besangon either by the left or right bank of the Doubs. It may be presumed that General von Manteuffel has been sent to command the troops against Bourbaki; and though it is not likely that reinforcements have been drawn from the German army in the north, that body may have to detach troops in order to occupy the posts whence reinforcements have marched to join von Werder.

COLONEL KEATINGE'S Report on Rajpootana, though not an exhilarating is a very interesting document. Indeed, it must be somewhat depressing to the go-ahead modern school, who, providing they can get along, do not much mind where or how they go. "Progress," movement of some kind, is the one thing needful; rest or growth is despicable, and thus there is perpetual disturbance, constant change. To use a homely illustration the practice of government they have managed to bring about in India is similar to that of a fussy housewife who should spoil her Christmas pudding by ceaseless stirring. A Christmas pudding is perfected by a certain amount of stirring, but if it were to be stirred for ever, obviously the children would get no pudding at all. It were good for India to give her some rest to "let the people alone" for a space, as the petitioners against the Madras Local Taxation bills judiciously recommended, so that the seed sown, if indeed we have sown any seed, might have time to sprout and grow. In Rajpootana there is, doubtless, need enough for stirring, but we can only use imperfect means there to move the rulers and people. The Chief of Ghallawar "is temperate, intelligent, and really anxious to do his duty;" but it is apropos of this very chief that Colonel Keatinge makes this significant reflection—"The more I see of native States, the more I realize the difficulty which exists to progress, even when it is desired by a chief with nominally despotic powers." If a despotic chief, well disposed and eager, finds his path strewn with obstacles, how much more arduous is the task imposed upon a political agent who has to work upon the chiefs, and who cannot command. "They will stand a great deal more from me than they will from you," said Scindiah to Colonel Daly, and in Rajpootana, it appears, they will not stand much even from the "me" who happens to rule. The administration reports are a long record of almost thankless labours. There are conspicuous ameliorations, but each agent is a sort of local Sysiphus, whose work may be undone almost as soon as it seems finished. A weak ruler, a corrupt minister, an indifferent Durbar form a backwater in what we call progress, and the agent can do little more than look on and advise. There is always the last resource but one threat of interference, and the last resource interference itself, but a wise political, knowing the value of these weapons, and the possible consequences of their use, applies them sparingly. As a political expedient we are obliged to supervise the conduct of affairs in Rajpootana, but it would be an abuse of language to say that we are responsible for the course they take. For example, we can neither avert, nor greatly mitigate the effects of famine; we can only advise. If the chiefs take advice, the people suffer less; if they listen and do not heed, the people suffer. Our offices are responsible for nothing but the advice they give, and the tact they display in what are frequently vain attempts to secure its adoption and execution. In six States, the native Governments organized a system of food supplies from a distance, but in the rest there was charity, but on no far-seeing plan. In all, the politicals did not spare themselves.

Naturally, where there are so many separate potentates, whose despotism is tempered by Thakoors on one side and a political agent on the other, there are great differences in the condition of the people and the practices of the Governments. Odeypore obtains the praise of the Political Agent, and the praise seems to be deserved. The Maharana has instituted regular Civil and Criminal Courts, and contemplates a systematic revenue settlement. He keeps down the turbulent and spends money on road-making. Colonel Nixon does not look with satisfaction on the administration of Pertabgurh. Yet we read these words in Colonel Keatinge's report—"I passed through the State during the marching season, and remained two days at Pertabgurh. The administration was rude, but the people appeared contented, and the place itself was evidently thriving. I found the Chief intelligent and surrounded with his Thakoors and relations, which is essentially a good sign. The bazaar of Pertabgurh contains a large number of wealthy traders, who visited me, and neither openly nor in secret made any complaints." Would it not be as well to leave such a State alone for a while? Far different is the lot of Banswarra, which, with Doongurpore, are described as "the most beautiful and improvable portions of Rajpootana." In the first the Jaghirdars and nobles have all some quarrel with the Durbar. The Maharawul is an able man, but suspicious of the British Government, which alone could help him to tame his wild subjects. Colonel Keatinge considers Banswarra to be held by a wild tribe with whom we have no recognized means of communication, and dangerous in consequence. Yet we can do nothing, it would be wise to do, without the concurrence of the chief. We say nothing of Jeypore, because he is one of the model princes, nor of Kishenghur who has "earned the reputation of being one of the best and justest rulers in Rajpootana." Marwar is still distinguished for profligacy and neglect of all kinds, and here, if anywhere, a strong case for interference on behalf of the people, towards whom the so-called Government acts as if it were an organization for purposes of robbery, is made out and added to year after year; and when "the seeds of discord spring up and convulse the country," we shall probably be obliged to use the strong hand. Boondee, the "fossil State," is of course not changed. The Maharajah is just and well spoken of, the people are not discontented; in the Courts, "the formalities we have learned to consider necessary are absent," but these institutions are "really Courts of of Equity." Why worry Boondee, because "progress is absolutely wanting?" In Kotah there is much to scandalize an earnest political. "This State puts more checks on traders and travellers than any other State in Rajpootana"—an unenviable reputation. No one can cross the river Chumbul without a permit which it takes days to secure—a custom very injurious to Kotah. Colonel Keatinge has remonstrated, but the custom continues. It is a question, however, whether the Government of India should not insist on the right of free passage for all its subjects in every part of the dominions under its sway. The ruler of Kotah has no right to bar the passage of the Chumbul to the subjects of Queen Victoria. Here as in other States we find signs of retrogression. The courts, above the average, are a "legacy of better days," and so is the little good in the mal-administration generally. Speaking of Shahpoora, Colonel Keatinge thus speaks of the failure of one of our most boasted recipes. "The career of the late Chief is one of those examples only too common of the uncertain result of the most careful education of a young man who is to be, whilst still in his boyhood, surrendered, to the enormous temptations incidental to high rank in India. Nothing was spared by the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere during the minority to render the heir to the estate worthy to rule and the estate fit to receive an improved administration, but the labour was all thrown away. These repeated failures seem to me to indicate that, if nothing further is possible, each minor should at all events be educated with a group of young men from his estate, the full cost of their education forming a charge against his revenues." A palliative that might do. The truth is that education without character is of little avail, either in a civilized or a barbaric State; and what the Native Princes and Thakoors want is character. Has anybody got a receipt for its manufacture? We have cited enough to show the arduous and comparatively thankless nature of the labours imposed on the Politicals who are a kind of imperial overseers without a control of the beadle, much less the *ultima ratio*. From Colonel Keatinge's description of the hard harassing work they undergo and their own reports, we are inclined to think they are forced to do too much, and that it would be better to act less, yet more decisively, when they act at all. But they must obey the impulse from the Supreme Government, and stirring up is the order of the day.

MR AND MRS. DAVIES gave a farewell ball to the province of Oudh on the evening of the 17th.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. S. MONTGOMERY, C. S. I., Bombay Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

GRANADA having reformed its coolie laws, and promised not to oppress Indian immigrants for the future, the ban of the Supreme Government has been withdrawn, and emigration from India to that Colony is re-opened.

THE "Englishman" has good authority for saying that there is not the least foundation for the statement that Sir R. Temple purposed amending the Civil Leave Rules. "There is no intention whatever, we are assured, of proposing any change in the rules in question."

THE Madras papers say that since the return of Sir Colley Scotland from Bangalore, his health has been anything but satisfactory, and that he is in consequence contemplating an early return to England and probably retirement from his post of Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.

DR. BRYDEN'S huge Report on Cholera has, says the "Pioneer," been favourably received by the British Army Sanitary Commission at the Horse Guards. The conclusion that they draw from their study of the volume is that the one thing needed for the expulsion of cholera from India is the drainage of the deltas of the Mahanuddy, Ganges and Brahmapootra! Our contemporary trusts "that when (when!) the authorities have done their draining they will not be disappointed if cholera should continue. Drainage, we admit, works wonders, but it cannot quite work a miracle. If Lower Bengal were made more healthy, there would, we acknowledge, be less sickness; but even admitting the theory that cholera 'travels,' we dare not join the Horse Guards in looking forward to the absolute abolition of epidemics."

SOME bank clerks in London seem to have a hard time of it. A paragraph in "The Times" informs us that—

The Board of Directors of one of the principal banking establishments in the city of London have just issued a circular announcing that any of the persons in their employment in receipt of a salary under £150 per annum contracting marriage will subject himself to instant dismissal. The clerks are indignant at such interference, and it has been decided that a generally signed protest be presented to the Board at their next meeting. The option will be left open to the directors of rescinding their order or of increasing the salary of all their marriageable clerks to £150.

A later paragraph says—

The unfavourable notice which the Press has taken of this decree [about marriage] has been far other than serviceable to those whom it most nearly affects. In reply to a petition from the clerks to have the hours of business lessened in some slight degree, the reply of the Board has been that chronometers are to be set up in all its offices, and that any clerk whose arrival is even one minute after 9 o'clock in the morning will be fined half a-crown, and that six repetitions of the offence will subject the offender to suspension or dismissal.

AT a district court martial, at Ferozepore, on the 24th October (Major W. C. Hamilton, president,) Sergeant-Major John Collins, 39th Regiment, was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having permitted and encouraged the sale of liquor from the sergeants' mess of his regiment to private soldiers, and in having been cognizant of a practice existing in the sergeants' mess of his

all of Malligaum. These are my only witnesses. The cook I had with me is named Ballajee Abbajee.

To Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—I was arrested on the 28th March. I used to see Sai Nursupa at a distance as we were going to Daturlee. There is a distance of about 2,000 feet between Captain Thomson's office and the office where I kept the Government money entrusted to me. There would have been no difficulty or loss of time had I been allowed to go to see Captain Thomson. I left Malligaum in a cart. The cart was my own. The bullocks were hired. I sometimes rode in the cart and sometimes walked. The police sepoys obliged me to walk. I was made to walk once in the daytime, once at night. I walked one day from about 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. When Mr. Pritchard ordered me to be handcuffed there were no handcuffs at hand. I say this from what the sepoys then said. I did not see whether handcuffs were there or not. I was arrested on a warrant. I saw no one when I was sentenced. Vukeels came to Sooltanpoor. Hafizoola told me that some vukeels had come in a cart for me. Their names are Dajeeba and Pandoopunt. I did not have any interview with these vukeels when the case against me was going on. The two vukeels were before the magistrate when I was before him. Khundoo Sing, Cassinath Dinkur, Sai Nursupa, and I and Hafizoola were all present. I saw the vukeels once at the Sahib's tent. This was some eight days after my deposition was taken. The magistrate asked me whether I wanted a vukeel or not. I said, "Let me have an interview with him and I will answer." I meant that I might be allowed to have an interview with the vukeel according to usual custom. But I was not allowed such an interview. The magistrate told me to talk with the vukeel in Hafizoola's presence. The two vukeels then sat outside the Sahib's tent and I saw them there. I did not get the advice I wanted from the vukeels because the police inspector was by. I should have got the advice I wanted had the inspector not been there.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Sar Nursapa, Telungee, aged 49, an inhabitant of Malligaum, on solemn affirmation deposed to the Court as follows:—I was arrested on 29th March last. Hafizoola and Narain Krishna and several sepoys came to my house and arrested me. I asked them to take me to my sahib, the Executive Engineer, because I had Government money and papers in my possession. They said it was not necessary. I said, "Do as you like." They then took me to the traveller's bungalow. They made me start for Wudell about 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They told me I must walk. I said I could not walk, and that I would pay for my own cart. They let me have a cart, and I went to Wudell. I took a caste fellow of mine named Kamajee with me. I remained at Wudell that night. Early next morning I started for Daturlee. I was sitting in my cart when Hafizoolla said to me "Come here." This happened near Mhurr. Khundoo Sing and Govind Narain and I started together. There were policemen with us as well as Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna. My cart was behind all. Hafizoolla and Narain came behind me. They called to me about 2 koss or 2½ koss before we got to Mhurr. I was putting on my shoes when Hafizoolla told me to come without them. I went to Hafizoolla, but he did not speak to me. He, either to chaff me or to injure me, made my cart go on ahead, and made me walk in front of his cart. The ground was hot. I was made to walk in that way 2½ koss. I afterwards got into my cart. I got to Daturlee at 8 or 9 o'clock that night. I was lodged in a house near the kutcherry. Hafizoolla and the armed sepoys were with me when I reached Daturlee. I don't know when the others got to Daturlee. I was not ironed up to the time at which I arrived at Daturlee. I was taken to the chowdy half an hour after I got to Daturlee. There is a wall outside the chowdy. I saw Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna there. They sent for a native lamp. They took out some small slips of papers, which Narain Krishna proceeded to read. There was much written in them to the effect that Shaligram had made up new books and destroyed his old ones; that Sai Nursapa had taken money and given it to other people, &c. I said "I know the truth: I know nothing of all this." Hafizoolla then said "take him away." He said so to the policemen there. They took me to my lodging. About eleven o'clock that night, when nobody was awake in the village, Narain Krishna and a sepoy came and roused me. They said, "Why don't you listen?" The sepoy was one of his own men. They took me a quarter or half a mile from the village, and then the sepoy beat me with a stick he had in his hand. Narain Krishna looked on. He said, "Why are you not wise? It will be to your benefit. Listen to what I say." I was kept there about an hour. After the sepoy had struck me once or twice, I was taken to my lodging. I then said to him—"Tell me what you want me to say. I will consider and tell you about it." I said this on a hill near the river. I was taken to my lodging. Narain Krishna ordered me to be handcuffed when I was near the hill. I was handcuffed with English handcuffs, which hurt me. It was necessary to use force to get them on. It was after this that the sepoy struck me. I went to my lodging and lay down to sleep. I was kept handcuffed all the night. The next morning early I was taken to Narain Krishna's lodging. Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna were there. Narain Krishna read to me what was written on four or five pieces of paper. It was all about the works in my charge. He told me that I must depose before the sahib as was written in these papers. All that was there written was false. I said, "This is all oppression. Nothing of this sort really took place." I said that when I was on the work I did what I did in accordance with my sahib's orders and purchased material according to his orders. They said, "That won't do. You must say what we tell you." I gave them no decided answer. I was taken back to my lodging. I was handcuffed all this time. The same evening about half past five or six o'clock Narain Krishna, Hafizoolla, and a sepoy whose name I don't know, took me out handcuffed. I was taken to a tree to the westward of my lodging about a quarter or half a koss distant. Hafizoolla said, "This man is a great rascal. He has something wrong with his eyes. He had better now understand fully." Both Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna said to the sepoy, "Make him understand." The sepoy made me sit down and put my knees inside my handcuffed arms. They then put a stick underneath my thighs and over my elbows, and trussed me like a fowl. Narain Krishna had a long stick. Hafizoolla took it from him, and said to me, "Are you wise now? Is your blindness gone?" and poked me in the breast and stomach with the stick. I show the Court where he struck me. Hafizoolla said to the sepoy "Complete his punishment." The sepoy then seized my testicles. I called out "let me go," and said "I will say what you like." I was then taken back for the night. They gave me food and took off my handcuffs. The next day but one I was taken to Nizampore. Hafizoolla, Narain Krishna, Govind Narain, and sepoys were with me. Govind Narain travelled some distance from me. He was always kept apart from me. We remained two days at Zeytana. I was kept under a tree by the river. Hafizoolla used to come there in the morning and at noon, and teach me what he had previously taught me to say. After two days we went to Chundwell Korda. We got there early one morning. Khundoo Sing, Narain Krishna, Hafizoolla, Govind Narain, and the sepoys were there. About an hour afterwards Hafizoolla said "Go to the sahib." We all went the sahib. I was not handcuffed then. I was not handcuffed after the time I was severely beaten. I had good food to eat. I was taken to Mr. Pritchard who was encamped about two miles from the village. Narain Krisna and Hafizoolla took me before the sahib. Govind Narain was kept at a distance. Khundoo Sing was kept under another tree. The sahib was sitting in his tent. The two inspectors said to me "tell the sahib." I said to the sahib "The police have oppressed me much." The sahib said to me, "You are a rascal. I will have you transported. I will send you before the Judge at Nugger." I said nothing in the tent. I had nothing to eat all that day. A sepoy brought me some parched grain in the evening. About midnight Hafizoolla and a sepoy came and called to me, saying the sahib wanted me. They took me out handcuffed as I was. They took none of the sepoys who were with me. They took me about a quarter of a koss outside the village. I saw Govind Narain, he had two men with him. Govind Narain went on ahead. I followed him. I was taken to a nullah near there and beaten. They trussed me like a fowl as before. I heard Govind Narain calling out for help. I did not see what they did to him. Hafizoolla and one sepoy were with me. Two sepoys were with Govind Narain. I did not see Narain Krishna there. Hafizoolla himself pinched my testicles while I was in the nullah. The sepoy held my mouth and squeezed my throat. I said, "I will say what you like." I swore there that I would say what they liked. Narain Krishna and Hafizoolla swore they would not deceive me, that they would procure my release. They swore by their children, and told me to tell the sahib what they told me, what was written on the papers they had. They again taught me what to say as they had taught me near the chowdy at Daturlee. They left the handcuffs on me. Hafizoolla and a sepoy took me to my lodgings. Narain Krishna was not present when the oaths were taken. He did not take any oath. The next morning they made me ... some things and then tore them up. They taught me what to say and again took me to the tent. If I did not write what they said they tore it up—*i.e.*, if I did not say what Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna had told me. The pith of it all was that all employed in the works messed together on money supplied by the Wanee. They made me write that I might remember all this. That day I was taken to Mr. Pritchard's tent about 9 or 10 o'clock, but my deposition was not taken. Hafizoolla kept coming and telling me what I was to say, Narain Krishna, too, kept coming to me. I did not go into the tent. I was under a tree. They used to come constantly and say "Govind Narain has confessed," "Khundoo Sing has confessed," "you must confess." I said to Hafizoolla "I will make no mistake. I will say what you want." I said the same to Narain Krishna. I remained by the tent till evening. That evening they brought me bread from some Koonbees of the village. I was kept handcuffed. Hafizoolla came to me about 9 o'clock and ordered my hands to be handcuffed behind my back. The sepoy handcuffed me in that position. I don't know the sepoy's name. The next morning early I was taken to the sahib's tent. They had unloosed me and handcuffed my hands in front of me. The sahib took my deposition with my hands thus handcuffed. The sahib was sitting in a chair when my deposition was taken, with a table in front of him. I stood on the other side of the table. Hafizoolla and Narain Krishna were to the sahib's right. I said what they had taught me. If I said anything wrong, Narain Krishna had a paper in his hand from which he used to read and say, "No; say thus." The inspectors sat in chairs about three feet from the sahib and six feet from me. They sat together. Narain Krishna used to keep reminding me in a loud tone of voice, in such a manner that the sahib could hear what he said. I can make measurements. The wukeels came to Soolтanpoor. I had no food that day. They kept me wandering about under several trees, and made me sit down in filth. This was some days after my deposition had been taken. My relations had sent the vukeels. The name of one of them is Dajeeba. I know the other by sight. That vukeel is not now in Court. I did not get the usual batta that morning, but in the evening. The vukeels came to the tent when Cassinath, Govind Narain, and I were there. Cassinath and Govind Narain said, "We don't want vukeels." The Sahib said, "Speak to the vukeels in Marathi in presence of Hafizoola. Do not let them speak privately." I therefore said, "I don't want any vukeel." I was taken thence to Jam-Jowda, and kept under a leafless kheir tree for nine days. I asked Hafizoola why he had kept me in such a place. He said, "I will keep you here till you have seen the Collector and then let you go." Mr. Pritchard said to me one day at Futtehpoor, "I will forgive you." This was after my deposition had been taken. The day I was sentenced at Tulloda I said to the Sahib, "You promised to pardon me; let me go." I said this before all the accused. I have nothing more to say. All my witnesses are policemen, no one else, but I have heard that Khundoo Sing, Balajee Abajee, Purusram, Kamajee, and Chintamon may know something. Chintamon is an overseer. I don't know where he is. All the rest live at Malligaum. I did not say that Cassinath and Govind Narain said, "We do not want vukeels," though it is written so in my deposition.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle declined to examine; and cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Lionel Robert Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, examined by the Court, deposed—Last April I was in camp at Jowda, and Captain Probyn, Captain Graham, Dr. Bainbridge, Mr. Pritchard and several others were there. Sai Nursupa I saw here just now. I called him in and asked him whether he had been subjected to any oppression of any kind. He said, "No," and that the statement he was going to make and had made was entirely voluntary. I then asked him a few questions as to the frauds in the Public Works Department. He confessed that he had taken part in them, and described how they had taken place through Saligram and Captain Thomson's sheristadar. After that the confession he had made to Mr. Pritchard was read to him. I asked him if it was true. He said it was perfectly true. Captain Probyn, Captain Graham, and Mr. Pritchard were certainly present, and others—who I cannot be sure. In the course of my enquiry Sai Nursupa reminded me of an interview I had had with him at the Runjungaum Ghat. I had been at the bungalow at the top of the Ghat, and late at night I came down the Ghat intending to ride to Chalisgaum. At the foot of the Ghat I found Sai Nursupa with my horse. He followed and told me about frauds in the Public Works Department, and how he was being oppressed by Captain Thomson's sheristadar. He told me in reminding me of this interview that he would have told me all about the frauds if I had had a little patience with him.

To Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—I am not sure whether Hafizoola was present when I questioned Sai Nursupa at Jowda. I cannot say he was not there. Sai Nursupa was outside the tent when I called him. I do not know if I personally called him in. I had interviews with Sai Nursupa often at Runjungaum Ghat. I spoke to him in Marathi at Jowda. I asked him about frauds committed by himself in the department. I understood he had come to confess. It was an interview of half an hour, and in Marathi. I don't remember how the confessionary statement came before me. I cannot read Mori (Marathi). It was not Mr. Pritchard, I am pretty sure, who read it to me. It must have been a native. I cannot say whether it was Hafizoola or not. Captain Graham, I believe, does not know Marathi. He asked me what was going on in Marathi. I cannot remember what questions I put to Sai Nursupa. I remember I asked him whether he had committed frauds, and he said he had. He asked me to take him into my department to avoid the oppression of Captain Thomson's sheristadar. I was not a witness in the case before Mr. Pritchard. I had conversation with Mr. Pritchard before Sai Nursupa's conviction about the interview at Runjungaum Ghat. This was before Sai Nursupa's trial.

To Mr. Pritchard—I and Mr. Pritchard went together as far as Panbara, and were together at Jowda and Tulloda. At that time none of the prisoners made any complaint of having been oppressed. They had opportunities of so doing as I passed the place where they were kept. I know that they were there in custody. I passed within a yard or two of them, say five or ten yards, every day—twice a day very often. I have been twenty-two years a magistrate. It is my experience that convicts appealing—having been convicted on their own confession—complain of their confessions having been extorted. They usually so complain. Within my experience a case of extorted confession has never been satisfactorily proved. The frauds I questioned Sai Nursupa about were those referred to in his confession above spoken of. He confessed to the effect of what I have in my hand (English version of confession of Sai Nursupa in this case). Captain Probyn also asked Sai Nursupa some questions with me. I do not remember that any one suggested any answer to Sai Nursupa when I questioned him. I thought he was stating truly—from his manner. Mr. Pritchard has been a subordinate of mine for four or five years. I do not think him capable of extorting a confession. I know Hafizoola, and have known him for 21 years. I think him a very good man. I never had any occasion of suspecting him of bad conduct. I was superintendent of police in Guzerat. I do not know Narain Krishna personally. I have never had any complaint against him. I asked Sai Nursupa whether any undue influence was used to make him confess. He replied that none had. He did not state that any hope of pardon had been held out. I cannot positively state that the confession was made to me by Nursupa before the trial.

To the Court—I made Sai Nursupa understand when I asked him about undue influence that I asked if he was in any way induced by other persons by improper means to confess.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday the 17th at ten o'clock.

THE COAL OF MIDNAPORE: AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

It is said that the discovery of coal at Midnapore has turned out, if not a mare's nest, at any rate a very second-hand cinder. An Australian convict, named Henderson, who was serving out a High Court sentence in the Presidency Jail, was sent to Midnapore to aid in sinking a well for the Central Prison there. Shortly after his arrivel he reported that he had come upon coal—lumps of which were certainly produced by him from the shaft and identified in Calcutta as "fully equal to the best English steam." The Geological Department, which at first had denied that coal could be found there, began to stammer out doubts as to the accuracy of its maps. Borings were made all round the site of the Central Jail—and the boring tubs under Henderson's auspices generally and judiciously brought up traces of coal. Great was the excitement of Dr. Mouat, great the credulity of the D. P. W. Already, in the vivid imagination of the Inspector-General, furnaces flamed and chimneys smoked, and an Eastern Birmingham covered the bare slopes of the jail plateau. Mr. Henderson, now out of his time, was appointed on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, to aid in the borings—the Damoodar Canal project got an extra knock on the head—Midnapore was to extinguish morally and finally all Raneegunj. It is now reported from Calcutta, and we fear with truth, that Mr. Henderson, the beneficent ticket-of-leave man, has disappeared, having spoiled the confiding traders of Midnapore of jewels and much raiment: with him alas! has also disappeared the coal seam, and the trembling native well-diggers are confessing that bribed or bullied by "the sahib" they had procured a few lumps of "*bel-sit koila*" to drop down the well shafts, while a handful of coal dust, shoved into the borer, when opportunity offered, seemed to make the *burra sahib so* "khoosh," that it would have been quite a pity not to gratify him. No wonder the Midnapore coal was "equal to the best English steam," seeing that it was indeed that precise article.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 17.

BOMBAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Orissa, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,548 chests Malwa opium, 699 bales cotton, and 34½ cwts. E. teeth.

A Case for the Sessions.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed one Gunnoo Soobhane for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft in a building used as a human-dwelling.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade at 5.15 P.M. this evening:—

March	Crown Prince ..... Sawerthal
Overture	Bauer and Dichter ..... Suppe
Selection (op)	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Valse	Singing Birds ..... Clarke
Air and Chorus...op	Indra ..... Flotow
Quadrille	La Perichole ..... Coote
Galop	Mugby Junction ..... Coote

Life Assurance.—A meeting was held on the afternoon of Monday last, of persons interested in the formation of a Mutual Life Assurance Society at Bombay, at which the prospects of such an institution were discussed and the following resolution was passed—

"That Mr. N. Spencer, senior, Mr. G. A. Summers, Mr. G. Gahgan, and Mr. J. Rich, be appointed a committee to settle the memorandum and articles of association, in view to the registering of the society as a company limited by guarantee, under Act X. of the Government of India, of 1866.

Suicide.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a tailor, aged about 18 eighteen years, and named Ramchunder Gunnoo. On Tuesday afternoon the man returned home as usual, took a brass cupful of water, mixed some powder in it, and drank the contents. On being questioned by his sister-in-law, he replied that he had taken a larger quantity of opium than usual by mistake; and that he took snuff in water to excite vomiting. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The case has been adjourned for further enquiry.

A Dishonoured Bill.—In the Small Cause Court yesterday, Judge Manockjee Cursetjee disposed of a suit brought by Messrs. Forbes and Co., as agents of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, against Shamjee Khetsey, for the amount of a dishonoured bill for Rs. 224. Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs. There were no appearance for the defence. Mr. Nanabhoy Bomanjee, clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., proved the signature of the bill by the defendant, and Mr. DeGa, assistant to that firm, deposed that the bill was sent to Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co., the London agents of the society, and returned dishonoured. Decree was then given for the amount, and immediate execution was ordered.

The Railway Magistrate, F. P., Dr. A. G. Fraser, yesterday committed all the ten accused in the Kiwla dacoity case to take their trial before the Court of Session. The same magistrate then took up the Nanderd dacoity case, in which there are eleven prisoners.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 18.

Mr. J. Campbell, Accountant Indus Steam Flotilla, who proceeded to England on leave some months ago, is expected to return to Sind by the next mail steamer. It is said that under the new arrangements, consequent on the amalgamation of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railways, Mr. Smith, the present accountant of the Scinde line, will be removed to head quarters at Lahore as assistant accountant, and that Mr. Campbell will succeed him, taking charge of the account branch of the Scinde Railway, in addition to that of the Indus Steam Flotilla. It is said, however, that previously to Mr. Smith proceeding to take up his new appointment, he will make a short trip to England.—*Sindian*, Jan. 14.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 253 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 77 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 144 from the Magistrates of Police, 29 from Military Courts Martial and from Naval Courts Martial. 182 of the prisoners were natives, and 71 were Europeans.

Mr. SPILLER'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Spiller, the Champion Skater, took his benefit, after a short "season" in Bombay, in the Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday evening. The performance comprised a fine little piece by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, which they acted with their usual spirit, and then came the Champion on his skates. We have already spoken in terms of the highest praise of Mr. Spiller's performance, and need not repeat these. Suffice it to say Mr. Spiller showed his usual skill, there was as much fun as ever, and the audience enjoyed the entertainment immensely.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of the charge brought by Dr. Burjorjee against Cooverjee Ladha by committing the accused for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Fraser Hore, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Camroodin Tyabjee for the defence.

The magistrate in giving his decision said that at the last hearing, on the 11th inst, he had carefully considered the observations made by the learned Serjeant (Atkinson) in behalf of the defendant Cooverjee Ladha. And he had also carefully read the depositions which had already been made on behalf of the prosecution. He must say that there was considerable force in the arguments urged by the learned Serjeant, and there was no doubt that he had pointed out certain discrepancies in the evidence recorded for the prosecution, but still he did not think that these discrepancies were so very grave as to, justify him in dismissing the case here. The arguments which have been urged in behalf of the prosecution were such as ought to be submitted to a jury rather than to a magistrate. A *prima facie* case had, he thought, been made out by the prosecution, and under all the circumstances of the case, he would not be justified in summarily dismissing the case here. He then formally committed the accused to stand his trial at the Sessions: but said he would accept two sureties for the sum of Rs. 5,000 each. One would do if he could not find two:—it was merely nominal, but still in cases like this, committed to the Sessions, there must be some bail.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 18th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th Jan., 4 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Jan., 6-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 17th Jan., 4-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th Jan., 6-55 A.M.; America via Russia, 17th Jan., 11-8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th Jan., 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th Jan., 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th Jan., 1-1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th Jan., 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th Jan. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 32	0 5
,,	Calcutta	4 16	0 39
,,	Madras	11 27	0 9
,,	Galle	24 23	8 8

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th January, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,098	13	10
Merchandize	42,498	7	3
Electric Telegraph	488	4	0
Total Rs.	79,005	9	1

Corresponding week in January, 1870.

Open 311 Miles.

Coaching	35,214	9	11
Merchandize	39,824	12	4
Earth Trains	1,433	2	0
Electric Telegraph	403	12	6
Total Rs.	1,06,576	4	9
Decrease	27,570	11	8

JETHA VULLUBJEE IN THE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Mr. Sigismund Joseph Behrend, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Behrend Brothers, appeared before Mr. Connon, and laid the following information against Jetha Vullubjee, charging him with cheating:—I am one of the partners in the firm of Behrend Brothers, merchants. On the 28th day of March last, one Jetha Vullubjee negotiated through my firm a consignment of two hundred bales of cotton for sale in England; and on representing that the said bales were shipped on board the ship Greyhound, then in Bombay harbour, and delivering the mate's receipts for such bales, obtained an advance of Rs. 23,000 against such bales from my said firm. It now appears that none of the said bales were shipped on board the said ship, and that, therefore, the said Jetha Vullubjee obtained the said sum of Rs. 23,000 from my said firm by fraudulent misrepresentation. I therefore charge the said Jetha Vullubjee with cheating, and as I am informed that he is now in Bombay, I pray that a warrant may issue for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Serguant George Matley, of the Commissariat Department, laid the following information against a Portuguese cook, charging him with the theft of a revolver:—I am a sergeant in the Commissariat Department, and reside in the Town Barracks. I had in my service a man named Antone DeSouza as an assistant cook. On the evening of the 5th inst., having done his work for the day, he left my house, and has not returned since. On the morning of the 6th, not being well, I went into the European General Hospital. From information I received from my cook I caused enquiry to be made for a six-barrel revolver of mine, and found it was missing. I have reason to believe that the said Antone DeSouza has stolen the said revolver. He is at present marching to Deesa with E Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery. I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant.

FORGERY ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Mr. William Graham Skinner, Assistant Accountant in the Oriental Bank Corporation, yesterday appeared with Mr. Prentis, solicitor, in the Fort Police Court before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—I am an Assistant Accountant in the service of the Oriental Bank Corporation at their agency in Bombay. I looked at the cheques marked A and B, now shewn to me. They were presented for payment this day at the office of the said agency by a man who called himself Kiddernath Moongdra, and who endorsed the cheques. From a comparison of the said cheques with the genuine signature of those by whom they purport to be drawn, I believe that the signatures thereon respectively appearing, that is to say, "W. K. Birkinshaw," "A. K. Terry" are forgeries. I therefore charge the said Kiddernath Moogdra with dishonestly using the cheques as genuine documents, having reason to believe the same to be forged, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

A warrant was granted, and the prisoner was arrested the same day by Mr. Inspector Price.

DACOITY IN BOMBAY.

Last week a Hindoo carpenter named Ramchunder Ladkoojee while going along the new road leading towards Mahim, across the Byculla Flats, was assaulted by a number of natives and robbed of whatever he had in his possession. Information was given to the police, and five Hindoos named respectively Keshow Gopall, Hurry Vishram Thackore, Tattia Hurry, Sabajee Arjoon, and Krustna Thoolajee were arrested. These men were yesterday placed before Mr. Showell, and charged with dacoity, theft, robbery, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

Ramchunder Ladkoojee said—I am a carpenter, and live in Coombharwadda. On the 11th inst., I pledged ornaments with a Marwarry named Nuthoo, and received from him the sum of Rs. 200, of which Rs. 100 were in ten notes for ten rupees each, and the balance in silver. On the following day, after 6 P.M., I was going along the new road leading towards Mahim, across the Byculla Flats. One Babajee, a witness in this case, was with me. I had the Rs. 300 in the handkerchief now before the Court, which I had tied up in my waist-cloth. When I had come opposite to Chinchpoogly, the first and second prisoners came from the fields running up to me. The first prisoner asked me "Where are you going, and what have you got?" I said "I am going to Mahim; I have got nothing." The second prisoner, named Hurry, then placed his hand on my waist, and said to me "You have got money." He then tried to pull away the waist-cloth. I held it and called out "Sepoy, sepoy." The third and fourth prisoners then came up, and held me, and commenced to strike me with their fists. I continued to cry out "Sepoy," and then the fifth prisoner, dressed as a policeman, came up from the fields, whence the others also had come. He was dressed as he is dressed now. He had a stick in his hand, and said "What is all this?" He struck the third and fourth prisoners with the stick, and he then struck me. He said to me "Let go, or I will take your life." I let go, and then the first four prisoners ran away with the money. I and Babajee then ran away, the fifth prisoner, Krishna, running after us. I ran towards Mahim; Babajee ran in another direction; and after a time I lost sight of the prisoner Krishna. Before I let go the bundle of rupees, I asked the fifth prisoner, Krishna, who he was, and he replied "I am a police sepoy. If you do not keep quiet, we will take your life." I stopped with him that night. I did not report my loss to any one. On Saturday last the 14 h inst., I returned to Bombay. Babajee came to my house the same day about 8 o'clock in the morning. In consequence of what he said, he and I went to a police sepoy, who took us to Mr. Inspector Wainright, and to him I reported the theft. He gave me two police sepoys. We went to the Elphinstone Bunder, where we found the first prisoner Keshaw. The sepoy arrested him. He admitted the offence and pointed out the house of the fifth prisoner, Krishna, at Old Nagpada. The sepoy arrested him also. (Witness stated how the other prisoners were arrested, and different sums recovered from each, amounting in all to Rs. 229-4-6.) The fifth prisoner gave up the handkerchief, which I identified as the one which had been robbed from me. We recovered Rs. 22 from Owree, woman. When we went to her house, she said, in the presence of the first prisoner, that he and the four others had come to her house and divided money on the night of Saturday the 14th inst. She mentioned the names of all the prisoners. At the chowkey and the Mazagon Police Office, Owree made this statement again in the presence of all the prisoners, whom she identified. They said nothing after she made this statement.

After the examination of several witnesses the magistrate committed the prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

Appended is an official statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of December 1870:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what ships.	To what ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
20	10,192	3,900	Richmond	London.
122	49,392	18,900	Lady Ann	Do.
141	55,272	14,100	Str. Kurrachee.	China.*
100	39,200	10,000	,, do.	Genoa.*
100	39,200	9,000	,, Madras	Do. *
493	1,93,256 lbs., or 301 cds. and 616 lbs.	55,900		

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—

542 pressed bales, weighing 2,12,760 lbs., of the value of Rs. 75,875.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, January 2 to 7.

The following removal and appointment is ordered:—

Captain C. Mackenzie, from "attached" 4th N. I., to "attached" 35th N. I.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Colonel G. Halliday, from Commandant 47th N. I., to Commandant 12th N. I.—and to do general duty at Madras, until his embarkation for Burmah.

Colonel W. G. Owen, from Commandant 12th N. I., to Commandant 37th N. I.

Colonel W. C. Rich, to general duty, Vellore.

Captain H. Porteous, Staff Corps, to "attached" 3rd L. I.—To join the regiment en route to Secunderabad.

G. O. C. dated 26th September 1870, granting Captain Byass, Staff Corps, 6 months leave of absence, is cancelled at that officer's request.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant R. G. Warton, 10th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 1st battalion of his regiment.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Major E. W. Kent, 24th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 1st battalion of his regiment.

Pending the instructions of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to sanction Captain James Whitton's remaining with the 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, on promotion.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Persian language:—

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Leave of absence:—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence on private affairs to Major, Brevet Colonel, R. S. Prettejohn, C.B., from 30th November 1871, pending embarkation in troopship of 1st January 1871.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant A. J. O. Pellock, 1st Battalion, from 15th February 1871, or date of departure till the 15th August 1871—Secunderabad, private affairs.

76th Foot—Lieutenant C. S. E. Rheness, for two months, from 20th January 1871, or date of arrival of the 76th Foot at Madras, if sooner, private affairs.

LIABILITY OF LIQUIDATORS TO THE SHERIFF.

At the High Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of a suit brought by Dr. Bhau Dajee against Mr. T. F. Punnett, official liquidator of the National Financial of India, Limited, to recover the amount of a decree of the High Court. The circumstances under which the suit arose were these. In 1869 Mr. Punnett had sold some of the assets of the National Financial to a native. A judge's order had previously been given by the High Court against shareholders who had not paid the call then due, and the Sheriff arrested a man named Jetha Premchund who was pointed out by a person named Nanjee Ruttonsey. This Jetha paid the amount due, Rs. 205, under protest, and afterwards brought a suit against the Sheriff for wrongful arrest, as he had never been a shareholder of the company. That suit was heard by Mr. Justice Bayley in April last, and he gave decree against the Sheriff for the Rs. 205, Rs. 500 as damages, and costs; and now the Sheriff sought to recover the amount of that decree, Rs. 705, with Rs. 1,271-4 of costs, in all Rs. 1,976-4.

The present suit, as was mentioned by counsel, was in accordance with the following remarks made by Mr. Justice Bayley in deciding the action against the Sheriff in April last—"There was a question raised in the course of the evidence by Nanjee Ruttonsey, the witness, who states that he is the real defendant. 'I am the real defendant,' he says, 'and have indemnified the Under-Sheriff,' whilst the Under-Sheriff stated to me that he had no indemnity from the plaintiff or from Nanjee. It does not, I think, matter very much whether the one or the other indemnified the Under-Sheriff, or whether the Sheriff has no indemnity, because it is quite clear that if I be correct—supposing I come to that decision—in my opinion that the wrong man has been arrested, and say that the arrest took place in consequence of Nanjee having caused the Sheriff to arrest the plaintiff, it is quite clear that the Sheriff has an action at law against the person at whose instance he has so arrested. That point is clear from a decision ten years ago in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Childer vs. Wooler, (6 Jurist, new series, p. 444). In the course of a judgment delivered by the present Chief Justice of England, Chief Justice Cockburn, and the very eminent lawyers Justices Hill and Blackburn, he makes use of this expression—'The case of Humphreys vs. Pratt decided in the House of Lords on appeal is a conclusive authority for saying, that if an execution creditor directs the Sheriff to seize particular goods as the goods of the execution debtor, and the Sheriff, believing such instructions to be correct, seizes the goods so pointed out, and in so doing commits a trespass and has to pay damages, he will be entitled to compensation from the execution creditor.' Then he states a little further on, 'Error having been brought on a judgment given for the plaintiff by the Court of Exchequer, affirmed afterwards by the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland, on appeal to the House of Lords, it was there contended in argument, as it has been before us, that it was the duty of the Sheriff to inform himself whether the goods were those of the execution debtor; that he had by law ample powers for so doing; and that, not being under any obligation to seize the goods merely on the representation made to him by the plaintiff in error, he must be considered as having acted on his own responsibility and not under the influence of the representation complained of. But the House of Lords, after consideration, decided in favour of the defendant in error, thereby establishing, that if the execution creditor points out goods as liable to be taken under a *fieri facias* and requires the Sheriff to take such goods,' (and here we have a man who purchases these debts from the liquidator and points a man out to the Sheriff, and says, That is the man, arrest him)—and the Sheriff, believing such representation, and having no knowledge to the contrary, seizes the goods, and in so doing becomes liable to an action of trespass, he is entitled to maintain an action on the case against the party on whose direction he acted.' Therefore, if this suit had been brought against the Sheriff and against Nanjee, and the issues were found for the plaintiff, both of these individuals would be liable. But the suit is only brought against the Sheriff, and if I decide against him, I don't see why he cannot immediately recover the money from the person who is in the same position as the execution creditor was who set the Sheriff in motion."

Mr. Macpherson appeared on Tuesday, and said this suit was brought to recover the amount of a decree of the High Court in a suit brought against Dr. Bhau Dajee, as sheriff of Bombay in 18:9, for arrest of the wrong man as a contributory of the National Financial Association, of which company the present defendant, Mr. Punnett, was official liquidator.

The Judge—That was the case in which the Sheriff by his

POLICE CASES.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Cassum Abdoola was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession a pair of country shoes, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Abdoola Abdool Wahab and Mahomed Futteh Mahomed were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault on the person of Ebrahim Meerbhoy and another. The defendants were convicted; the first was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment; while the second was fined Rs. 40, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

CONVICTION FOR PERJURY AT POONA.

HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE QUESTION.

OUR readers may recollect that several meetings were held at Poona in the course of last year to discuss the Hindoo widow re-marriage question. That knotty point was argued by those skilled and interested in Hindoo proprieties; one party contending that re-marriage of widows was legal according to the Shastras, while the other took quite a contrary view. Several prosecutions in the Railway Magistrate's Court at Poona arose out of the discussion, and we have now to report a decision of the High Court on a case of perjury in one of these branches of the "argument."

The prisoner was named Gunnesh Bapoojee; he was tried before Mr. B. Baker, Assistant Session Judge of Poona, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Baker, in giving judgment, said—The accused is charged on two counts with giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding under section 193 of the India Penal Code, and pleads not guilty. Before entering into the merits of this case, I think it will be best to state briefly the facts which gave rise to this prosecution, as they appear from papers forwarded by the committing magistrate. A discussion was held in Poona some months back on the question of the legality of the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. One of the results of the discussion was that the present accused and one Venkut Shastree were convicted by the Railway Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, of defamation, which conviction was upheld on appeal by the Session Court. Shunker Bhut was a witness in the defamation case to prove an *alibi* on Venkut Shastree's part. Shunker Bhut was committed on a charge of giving false evidence by the Railway Magistrate, and accused was a witness for the prosecution in the preliminary investigation. The two assignments of perjury under which accused is charged are—1. That he denied having gone with Kassinath Punt to take Venkut Shastree's deposition. 2. That he did not send a certain notice to be printed, and that he did not know who sent it. The following is a literal translation of the statements which are alleged to be false:—"The deposition No. 13 of Venkut Shastree is shown to me. I did not accompany Kassinath Punt Baba to take this deposition. I did not send this notice to the press to be printed. I do not know who sent it." Kassinath Venayek deposes that he took Venkut Shastree's deposition, and that accused was present at the time. Venkut Shastree says that accused and Kassinath came and took his deposition, but he does not remember where the deposition was taken. It was urged for the defence that the evidence of this witness was worthless, because he had been acquitted by the magistrate on account of imbecility. I do not think there is much in this, for though the magistrate may not have considered him criminally responsible for his actions, still he seems to have sufficient intelligence to enable him to give a clear statement. Rowjee Shreedhur says that accused and Kassinath came to his printing press while he was performing some ceremony. He went upstairs to them, and found the "jahirat" on the table. Kassinath asked him to print it. He objected doing so, unless it was signed by the writer. They accordingly went to Venkut Shastree and obtained his signature. Kassinath corroborates the main facts of this statement, but denies having asked Rowjee to print the "jahirat." I do not think that this discrepancy is sufficient to discredit the whole evidence, with the exception that it is not clear who actually asked Rowjee to print the "jahirat." The other facts are clearly proved. It is proved that the accused went to the printing press with Kassinath, and that they and Rowjee went to get Venkut Shastree's signature. Accused, in his deposition before the magistrate, acknowledged that he distributed the copies of "jahirat" at the meeting which took place subsequently, and it seems strange that he should have done this, had he known nothing about the "jahirat." There is also another strong reason for believing the witnesses, which is that both Kassinath and Venkut Shastree belong to the same party as the accused. They both consider the re-marriage of widows illegal; and it might be expected, if they did perjure themselves, that they would speak in favour of a man of their own way of thinking. Accused requested to be allowed to make a statement, and urged that the matters on which he is charged with perjury were quite foreign to the question which was then at issue, and that he was confused. The fact that a statement is not material to the case in which it was given is no defence (Reg. v. Damodhur Ramchundra, V. B. H. C. R., 68). I cannot believe, considering all the circumstances which had preceded this trial, that accused made this statement immaterially from being confused. From a petition recorded in this case, and the magistrate's endorsement, it appears that accused was threatened with a committal for not giving direct answers to questions. Accused called some witnesses who were intended, I presume, to show that he had been bullied in the magistrate's court. I considered that this evidence should not be admitted. If the accused wished to throw blame upon the magistrate's proceedings, he should have called the magistrate himself; and I consider that admitting such evidence would merely lower the magistrate in an unfair way without doing any good to accused. If accused was bullied, this is no excuse for perjury. But while I consider that accused should be convicted, I cannot endorse the magistrate's proceedings. In the case of Shunker Bhut, all that had to be proved was that Venkut Shastree was not in a particular place at a particular time. I have merely gone through accused's deposition, and I cannot find a single answer which at all bears on the real question at issue. The magistrate allowed the prosecutor to put totally irrelevant questions, and then punished the accused for perjury. I consider that in this case the Court has been used as an instrument to satisfy private spite. The prosecution represents the opposing party, while accused is a member of the defending party. I do not think that it was either seemly or just that accused should have been made to answer irrelevant questions, especially as they bore to a certain extent on an offence of which he had been recently convicted. The examination of the accused seems to have been a pure piece of party malice; and I am extremely sorry that I am obliged, by inflicting punishment on accused, to gratify party spite. I therefore pass a very lenient sentence.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, convicted accused and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for three months.

The prisoner having appealed from the above sentence the High Court, on a review of the case, considered that the Assistant Session Judge was wrong in stopping the evidence for the defence in the manner he did, and for the reasons he has recorded. The accused had a right, the learned Judges thought, to make out his case if he could; and if in so doing he put questions which the Assistant Session Judge considered were improper according to law, he should have stopped the witnesses replying to such, and after setting out the illegal questions, stated his reasons for disallowing it. He was therefore directed to take the evidence of the witnesses the accused had ready, in the presence of the accused and of the assessors, and certify the same to the High Court.

The above instructions were complied with by Mr. E. T. Candy, Acting Assistant Session Judge of Poona, at the time they were received there, and the whole proceedings were sent back to the High Court. Mr. Candy examined four witnesses, Dr. Fraser being the first of them. No objection was made on either side to the Assistant Session Judge being different from the officer who took the evidence in the original proceedings. Mr. Candy remarked that the accused, whose manner was most defiant and at times showed impertinence to the Court, put several questions to Dr. Fraser, which the Court considered irrelevant. Note was taken of these questions, but Mr. Candy considered it was impertinence wishing to put some of them while the others were irrelevant. He went on to remark—"The only possible way these subjects could be brought to bear on the point at issue would be by showing that Dr. Fraser holds strong views on the question of widow re-marriage. That subject itself has nothing to do with the point at issue, and therefore questions regarding it were disallowed; but even admitting that it had, and admitting that Dr. Fraser's views are in favour of the reformers, it is surely a far-fetched argument that, *therefore*, the Railway Magistrate, biassed in his views regarding the social question, went out of his way to have the cases tried in his court, and was so prejudicial against the accused that he wrote in his proceedings that the accused had stated words which he never had stated. The Assistant Session Judge says that it would have been far from becoming the dignity of this Court to have admitted questions on such subjects."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball having again reviewed the proceedings, gave decision at the appellate side of the High Court on the 11th inst. by which they upheld the conviction recorded against the prisoner, but altered the nature of the remaining part of the sentence from rigorous to simple imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE HOOGHLY MADRISA.—Government has bought for the sum of Rs. 25,000 the Free Church of Scotland mission-house at Chinsurah with a view to enlarging the Hooghly Madrisa. The funds will be provided from Mahomed Mohsin's endowment.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 17.

THE FLORA OF BURMAH.—The Government of India has sanctioned the deputation to Burmah of Mr. Kurz, the Curator of the Herbarium at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, preparatory to the preparation by him of a hand-book on the forest Flora of Burmah. Mr. Kurz is to be relieved of all other duty, and expects to complete his work in fourteen months.

CABUL.—The latest authentic information from Cabul is very satisfactory, on the assumption that "no news is good news." On the 24th December the Ameer appeared to have no graver care than to celebrate the Eed festival becomingly. His Highness seized the occasion to pay very ostentatious courtesies to the British Agent.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 16.

LOAFERS.—We every now and then receive grave complaints, especially from up-country, against the too facile kindness of managers of local relief funds and others, who *will* give loafers railway tickets to pass on their foraging expeditions to the North-West. These Pindarrees certainly seem to be getting more numerous just now, and as a rule their noses are very red. It looks as if Calcutta were disheartened by the bother of deporting them across sea, and so sent them forth to prey upon the provinces inland.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 16.

CENSUS OF BENGAL.—The Government of India acquiesces very reluctantly in the necessity alleged by the Government of Bengal of foregoing a simultaneous census in those provinces. "Although the Governor General in Council is unwilling to press upon the Lieutenant-Governor a simultaneous enumeration of the people throughout the lower provinces in the face of the difficulties represented by the local authorities, yet his Excellency in Council is anxious that the operations connected with the census itself should not be extended beyond the year 1871."

TIGER-TRAPS.—Incredible as it may seem, Captain Rogers' string-and-gun trap for tigers has been tried with success. According to the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, a man-eating tiger, "long the terror of the district," and "which has been known to attack a party and kill four or five persons at a time," was a short time ago despatched by having incautiously put his foot in a string which pulled a trigger which discharged a bullet which killed him. The bait employed was, as we read it, a dead woman. The extraordinary point of the narrative is, however, that the tiger was in the habit of changing his residence every two days in consequence of the hot warfare waged against him by the local *shikarees* who, we are told, were constantly in close pursuit. Captain Rogers must, therefore, be congratulated on his narrow escape from homicide.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 16.

THE CASE OF MR. NEWTON, BARRISTER.—The Judges of the High Court have intimated that it is their intention to certify that Mr. Newton's case is a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council. We believe that the report of this case, which we extracted lately from the *Englishman*, is grossly inaccurate. The Judges are made to refuse to grant a certificate because they were themselves attacked in the grounds of appeal. What they really said was to the effect, that the fact that Mr. Newton had been obliged to resort to such injurious statements did not seem to show that his case was a strong one. Mr. Justice Turner added that, as he was personally assailed, he should wish to afford Mr. Newton every opportunity of pressing his appeal, but unless he thought the case a fit one for appeal, he could not certify that it was so, merely because there was an unfair attack upon a Judge in the grounds of such appeal. He must decline to set such a precedent. The Court however would consider all the grounds set forth and give its decision hereafter.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 16.

THE GYMNAST "HASSAN."

AN exhibition of a very remarkable kind may now be witnessed at the Exhibition Rooms, Argyle-street, Oxford-street. "Hassan," as the new candidate for public favour is called, does not belong to the human species. He is neither a Leotard nor an Olmar, but a performing monkey of very extraordinary development, with an agility which no human gymnast could equal. He ascends the pole, takes the seat prepared for him, assumes the balancing rod in his forelegs, or hands, and executes several dances on his hind ones, with a dexterity and confidence and a sense of tune which are truly surprising. One of the most wonderful performances of "Hassan" is his jumping on a single pole through several hoops, and coming "all right" in the end; but from some cause or other the animal showed sulk at the exhibition of yesterday afternoon. He refused to obey the orders of his master (Mr. Van Hale), jumped off the pole, ran off the platform, and bit the manager severely in the hand. He was, however, subdued in the end, and brought back on the stage, but continued to exhibit such signs of ill-temper that he was ultimately removed. Mr. Van Hale said he never knew the animal to exhibit such a disposition before; and we can well believe him, for in Hassan's private apartments, which we were permitted to enter, the most affectionate relations seemed to subsist. They shook hands and kissed, and the Mandril took his egg and port wine in the spirit of sincere gratitude from the hand of the master. He seated himself in his chair before the fire, rested his head on its back, as would any middle-aged gentleman who longed for a little repose, and finally went to bed at the request of Mr. Van Hale. Hassan was caught, when about two years old, in the West of Africa, and has been seven years in the possession of Mr. Van Hale. He is therefore nine years old, and is remarkably well developed for that age, standing between four and five feet high, and very muscular. Mr. Van Hale has bestowed several hours a day for six years to his training, and, notwithstanding the assertion of an intractable self-will yesterday, he has brought forth some very singular characteristics. He lives principally on soups, eggs, rice, and fruits, and is very affectionate. His development shows that he wants for nothing. However intelligent, he bears little physical similitude to the human being, and Mr. Van Hale is of opinion that Hassan could not possibly be developed into human nature.—*Daily News*, Dec. 23.

MORMONS CHARGED WITH REBELLION.

THE long-expected collision between the authorities of the United States and the Mormons has now taken place. Numerous arrests have been made in Salt Lake City. The offenders have given practical proof that they are Mormons first, and citizens of the United States afterwards. As a consequence of paying implicit obedience to the successor of their Prophet in temporal as well as in spiritual things, they have subjected themselves to prosecution on a charge of "engaging in rebellion against the United States." The truth is that President Brigham Young, like another potentate who desires to be at once King and High Priest, wished to command an army as well as to feed his flock, and succeeded in getting together a very respectable force of well-armed, well-drilled, and well-fed young Saints. In so doing he ran counter to the law which prohibits private citizens from raising armies for their own purposes, and which gives to the Governor of each State or Territory entire control over the Militia, and to the President control over the Regular Army. For several years the existence of the Mormon Militia has been winked at by the Governors over the Territory of Utah; the explanation given on the spot being that President Young used his great wealth to corrupt the Governors set over him by the President of the United States. But when President Grant appointed Governor Shaffer, the Mormons found to their dismay that the new ruler was not only incorruptible, but was resolved to do his duty without fear or partiality. He died soon after taking possession of his post, yet he lived long enough to do much good in the way of enforcing laws which had been too long trampled under foot by triumphant and intolerant Mormons. While, on the one hand, those who are the most heartily opposed to exceptional legislation like that which formed the basis of the Bill introduced into Congress last year, and designed to put down polygamy by imposing extreme penalties on all who practise it; on the other, they must rejoice to see that the existing laws, which apply to Gentile and Mormon in equal measure, are at length to be enforced. Of late the Mormons have had their own way in most things, and have shown themselves quite as ready to persecute the Gentiles in Utah as the wild citizens of Illinois and Missouri were to slay their Prophet, and to persecute his followers. The result of the trial of the Mormon rebels will be looked for with much curiosity. It is to be hoped that the decision of the Law Courts will be quietly submitted to, and that the troops at Camp Douglas will not be got to fire their cannon on Salt Lake City, or the Saints to show the Gentile soldiers how well they can use their repeating rifles.—*Daily News*, Dec. 20.

THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF SURGEONS ON "MIXED CLASSES."—At a meeting of this College, held on Dec. 20, it was moved by Dr. Andrew Wood, and seconded by Dr. Gardiner:—"That, in the opinion of this College, it is neither proper nor expedient that males and females should be associated together in the study of medicine either in hospitals or in classes." An amendment was moved by Dr. H. Goodsir, and seconded by Dr. Watson "That in the opinion of the college, it is not expedient that the college come to any resolution in regard to mixed classes." On a division, Dr. Wood's motion was carried by a large majority.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Extreme solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Rossin Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE POPE AND PRUSSIA.

AMONG the strange rumours that reach us from Rome is one which decidedly merits confirmation. It is to the effect that the Pope has ordered the clergy in the pulpit and the confessional to enjoin upon the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine thorough submission to an amalgamation with Prussia. The price of this bargain with the conquering Power, contracted through the agency of the Archbishop of Posen, is, of course, some sort of intervention when the war is over, to avert, as regards the temporalities of the Court of Rome, that sacrilege which, in the case of another Church in Ireland, Cardinal Cullen would be as ready as the most liberal of English Protestants to call justice. That the Vatican has for some years past, notably during the interval between the first and second French occupations of Rome, betrayed a disposition to coquet with Prussia in preference to France or Austria, is probable enough. But as to Alsace and Lorraine, so far as the German-speaking portion of those provinces is concerned, it would be difficult to acquit Count Bismarck of making a dupe of the Holy Father if he had pretended to solicit the influence of the Roman Catholic pulpits and confessionals for the moral conquest of a population of whom the most considerable in point of wealth and intelligence, and the best disposed to Germany are Protestants, while the majority of Catholics are Frenchmen to the backbone, and, on the question of annexation, hopelessly insensible to any other influence than that which Count Bismarck knows how to employ without priestly succour—the influence of artillery, cavalry, infantry, and engineer.—*Daily News*, Dec. 20.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

Two very agreeable pieces of intelligence are contained in the latest American papers. One is that from one end of the Union to the other the belligerent speech of General Butler is either ridiculed or repudiated—ridiculed by his political opponents, and repudiated by his friends. The only open support the firecating General has received comes from a small party of Fenians, who thank him for acknowledging their prowess in battle, and assure him that they will rally against their hereditary foe whenever he gives the word. But this is not the only instance of a satisfactory change in the American sentiment. The conviction has gained ground throughout the Union that a sweeping reform in the mode of raising revenue must take place. It is believed that when the next Congress meets in March, the "Revenue Reformers" will command a majority of forty. That this ascendancy implies the deathblow to the Protectionist system from which the United States have suffered as severely as this country ever did, is evinced by the way in which the Free Trade League of New York has celebrated the victory at the polls. Recognising the "Revenue Reformers" as Free Traders under another name, the League has entertained some of the most distinguished of them at a banquet. Mr. Bryant, of the *New York Evening Post*, who has chiefly contributed to uphold and spread Free-trade doctrines in the Eastern States, and Mr. Horace White, of the *Chicago Tribune*, who has done a like service for the Western States, made speeches which Richard Cobden would have rejoiced to hear, and which Mr. Bright and Mr. J. S. Mill will be delighted to read. Mr. Wells, who was appointed to review the fiscal system, in order to demonstrate by figures the blessings of Protection, and who was compelled by the logic of facts to show that Protection was not a boon, but a curse, attended this banquet, and gave an account of the experience which had changed his views. When men of high position, such as those who took part in those proceedings, maintain the advantages of unshackled industry, it will be difficult for the most unscrupulous Protectionist any longer to allege that all American Free-traders have been bribed with an intangible currency called "British gold." The truest friends of America desire that the Free Trade movement should have a speedy, a complete, and a practical triumph.—*Daily News*, Dec. 20.

KAISER WILHELM.

WHAT have we to expect from Kaiser Wilhelm? There are some who fear—and the incautious confessions of enthusiastic German professors give them some reason—that the new Empire will be Prussianised and rendered warlike to a dangerous degree. It cannot be doubted that there are tempting provinces on almost every hand which Germany would like; and the Empire will be furnished with many a pretext which Prussia wants. One of the most audacious acts of the First Napoleon was to inform the Pope that he, Napoleon, had the right to annex those territories which Charlemagne had given to the Bishops of Rome as fiefs. Instead of ruling these lands well and peaceably, he remarked, the Bishops and Popes had been constantly stirring up quarrels; and so Napoleon, acting for his predecessor Charlemagne, immediately seized the Papal territories, and left Rome a free city. The Pope excommunicated him, but he did not seem much the worse. If the Empire which is now to be should become unscrupulous and warlike, it will not lack excuses for annexation; and if the threat of annexing a certain province should induce a certain kingdom-possessing or convenient seaboard—to join the Empire, no one could say that such an arrangement was not foreshadowed. However, we would fain hope for better things. Kaiser Wilhelm cannot always occupy the Imperial Throne; and there are rapidly growing and widening influences which bode to the feudalism of the Hohenzollern house will find it difficult to withstand. Should it be given to the present King to set the Empire going, we need not grudge him his temporary occupation of the Imperial Throne. —*Daily News*, Dec. 22.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

(FROM THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

BERLIN, Dec. 19.

THE Luxemburg question is made the subject of the following official *communique* in the *Nord. Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*:—

"By the Treaty of the 11th of May, 1867, permanent neutrality was guaranteed to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg by Prussia, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and France. The concession of this privilege was coupled with the condition laid down in the same treaty that the like neutrality should be observed by Luxemburg towards all other States. Upon the outbreak of the present war, Prussia, in compliance with the request of the Luxemburg Government, on the 17th of July expressly declared that she would respect the neutrality of Luxemburg as long as it was respected by France and maintained by Luxemburg itself. This promise has been faithfully kept by His Majesty's Government. Though it would have alleviated the sufferings of many of our wounded to be sent home through the Luxemburg territory, we have foregone this advantage, as France objected to it. Nor was His Majesty's Government led to change its neutral attitude by the hostile acts and insults which German officials and travellers had to put up with from a portion of the Luxemburg population. His Majesty's Government preserved the same considerate policy when railway trains were sent from Luxemburg at night to provision the fortress of Thionville while occupied by French troops and invested by a German corps—an act which rendered the infraction of the neutrality of Luxemburg manifest to all. These provision trains were being secretly got in readiness at Luxemburg for whole days, and sent right through the investing force, the Commander of Thionville being previously informed of their coming, and taking measures to facilitate their entry into the place. The preparations made in Luxemburg for the lading and despatch of these trains could not have been made without the connivance, not to say the direct co-operation, of the Government, railway, and police officials. But, notwithstanding this gross infraction of the neutrality of Luxemburg, His Majesty's Government refrained from retaliatory measures. His Majesty's Government contented itself with complaining to the Government of the Grand Duchy, and pointing out the consequences which must ensue. The cause attempted, that the Eastern Railway, along which the provision trains ran, has for several years been worked by a French company, and that the Grand Ducal Government cannot, therefore, be held responsible for the doings on that railway, is no excuse at all. On the contrary, the fact of a French company working a Luxemburg railway ought, under the circumstances, to have prompted the Luxemburg Government to subject railway connexion with France to the strictest supervision. Unless we had counted upon their recognizing this duty, we should have destroyed the railway between Luxemburg and Thionville. Though expressing its regret at what had happened, the Grand Ducal Government took no effectual steps to prevent future infractions of neutrality, which became more frequent and glaring than ever. After the capitulation of Metz large numbers of fugitive French soldiers and officers entered the territory of the Grand Duchy to return to France along a road where they knew they would not fall in with our troops. In the town of Luxemburg there is an office at the railway station, under the auspices of the French Vice-Consul, in which thousands of French fugitive soldiers have been provided with money and passports to enable them to return to France and enter the Army of the North. The Grand Ducal Government has not interfered with this violation of neutrality to our prejudice. The French fugitive soldiers were neither detained nor otherwise prevented from returning to France, nor has the French Vice-Consul at Luxemburg been disturbed in an activity at variance with the law of nations and the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. These facts involving a flagrant infraction of the neutrality to observe which the Grand Ducal Government solemnly engaged in the Treaty of May 11, 1867, His Majesty's Government could not but judge that the conditions on which they had declared their willingness to acknowledge the neutrality had ceased to exist. His Majesty's Government, by order of His Majesty the King, has therefore directed its representatives at the signatory Courts of the Treaty of May 11, 1867, to declare that in its military operations, as well as in the measures required to protect the German troops against the injury inflicted by Luxemburg, it does not any longer consider itself obliged to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. His Majesty's Government has added that it reserves to itself the right to ask for an indemnity which shall compensate it for the injuries received by the non-observance of the neutrality of Luxemburg. This has been done in an explicit communication dated the 15th of December."

As I telegraphed to you, it is this latter demand which will probably become the starting point for ulterior negotiations. If it can be proved that the siege of Thionville was prolonged in consequence of the revictualling of the place, Count Bismarck is likely to ask for a heavy indemnity. The question then will be where the Grand Duchy is to get the money from. Matters having reached this stage, it is probable that a compromise will be proposed which shall free the Duchy from the alleged claim, and perhaps give its Sovereign something into the bargain for the goodwill.

AYRTON AND ART.

ON Friday, the First Commissioner of Public Works laid the foundation of the new General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and illustrated the occasion by a speech. Mr. Ayrton's views of art have been the subject of a good deal of banter. They are supposed to bear some resemblance to those of a former metropolitan member with regard to poetry. The late Mr. Wakley's criticism of Wordsworth was indeed almost prophetic of Mr. Ayrton's celebrated denunciation of Turner. But Mr. Ayrton does injustice to himself. Art and use, and art and economy are not so violently opposed as he seems to think they are. Mr. Ruskin is something of an authority upon points of taste, and its relations to life; and his doctrine of Railway Stations bears some resemblance to Mr. Ayrton's theory of Post-offices. Incongruity is a deforming feature; symmetry and the adaptation of means to ends, so that no part of the structure shall be without its purpose, are essential elements of beauty. Florid railway stations, houses which disguise the fact that they are meant to be dwelt in, and post-offices which seem designed to ignore Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Scudamore in favour of some heathen deity, offend the taste of good critics not less than the pockets of the taxpayer. Mr. Ayrton truly said that "his department was bound to remember that architecture was not to be regarded as the master of the public, but rather its servant. It might, indeed, be compared to a handmaid of fair proportions misdirecting to the wants and luxuries of her mistress, but when worshipped it becomes an inexorable thing, compelling every one to submit to its dictates." He might have added that the architecture which is beautiful when it serves, often ceases to be beautiful when it commands. The worship of mere beauty, unchecked by considerations of use, convenience, and economy, has a tendency to degenerate into the cultivation of costly and fantastic extravagance.—*Daily News*, Dec. 19.

SINGULAR PROSECUTION IN GREECE.

THE announcement that the Greek Government had ordered the prosecution of Mr. Frank Noel on the charge of complicity with the Greek brigands who committed the massacre of our countrymen must, we suppose, be taken as true. Bad as the conduct of that Government has been all through the transaction, we could hardly believe that it would descend so low as this. Mr. Noel's father writes to a contemporary to express a hope that even if the report be true that he has fled from the country, Englishmen will not regard it as any evidence of his guilt. Mr. Noel need hardly fear that any proceeding of the Greek Government will do permanent injury to his son's reputation in England. All who have read the correspondence on the subject of the massacre will at once agree with Mr. Noel, that "this persecution is the reward in Greece of disinterested courage and self-devotion. It is Frank Noel's reward for having, at no small risk to his own life, done all in his power to save the lives of others." That the charge is the result of a base political intrigue, no Englishman who knows anything of Greek politics will doubt. It is, in fact, an act of retaliation. We have charged some politicians and influential persons in Greece with indirect complicity in the terrible transactions of last spring. The Greek Government has acquitted them of the charge, and, by way of reply, fixes it on a countryman of our own. There is a good deal of Greek cunning in the proceeding, but it will be frustrated by English common sense and love of justice. We hope the Government will see that not a hair of Mr. Frank Noel's head is harmed. His reputation cannot be injured by any proceedings the Greek Government may adopt.—*Daily News*, Dec. 21.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Velvets, from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Re 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Re 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 25, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crapes, white and colored Satin to match.
Honiton Lace Handkerchief, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 8 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen and Velvet Jacquettes, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from Rs 18 to 20 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from Rs 30 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 12 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 4 each.
Baby's Bibs, from Sas., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen, "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boarding-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each.
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Silk Dresses, Rs 5, 5½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Glacé Cambric and Crepon Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crepe Trimming.
Jet and Valcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Faus, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash:

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Rose Cream.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Jessmon Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Rem